

That federal patronage, or federal bribery, gentlemen, was made to operate upon the nomination to which we have been alluding, may be inferred from the fact, that some of those Senators, who so particularly distinguished themselves upon that occasion in opposition to the honesty and capacity qualification, unless backed by the whole log, snout, tail, bristles and all of Van Burenism, have already received their reward from head quarters. One of them is placed far beyond the indignation of the people, being the fortunate successor of Maj. Ryland, that rare office holder, who had the audacity to denounce proscriptive opinion as tyranny.

With the numerous facts of this kind before us, which go to show, the alarming extent to which federal bribery has been practiced, we think we can consistently call upon the patriotic of all parties to rally with us, and unite in asserting the common danger, to which we are all equally exposed, and in repelling these insidious encroachments of federal power, which if not speedily arrested, will assuredly swallow up every remaining vestige of State sovereignty, and compel us to bow to the irresistible control of a great central despotism.

Gentlemen, the free and untrammelled exercise of the right of suffrage, unobscured by any canvass, is the right of the public good. It is the very sheet-anchor of our liberties. Let us then, clinging to it, with the undying energy of freemen, and aware that we will transmit to our posterity, the priceless boon which we have inherited, and which comes to us unscathed by the blood of revolutionary fathers. Let us mark that man, who seeks to obtain our suffrages, through any other considerations, than those which are addressed to our patriotism. For no sincere friend of his country, can ever be upon any other grounds. No man would enlist in his support, through other motives, who would not also sacrifice all that we hold dear and sacred, liberty, constitution and laws, at the shrine of his unquenchable lust for power. And will any man pretend to say, that it is by appeals to our patriotism only, that those in power now endeavor to sustain themselves against an insulted and indignant people? Does the late circular of Mr. Kendall, to the 14,000 post masters, when he is now using as the pilot tools of this administration, address itself to the noble and disinterested feelings of our nature? No gentlemen, he knows that these post masters, are dependent for their very bread upon the administration. And he knows that such as have only lent in his service for cursed mammon's sake, can be held by no other influence than the expectation of reward. And acting upon this knowledge, he tells them that he will endeavor to take care that the true-hearted man who may aid him in reaching the minds of an honest people, shall have no cause to regret their exertions.

Wonderfully sagacious Amos! He finds at last that he cannot succeed, without "reaching the minds" of "honest" men. He has the rogues already, but alas for him they are the minority! And that he must reach the minds of an honest, and as he thinks, a simple people, he hires men, not like himself, motivated by their dishonesty, to interfere for him; as he thinks correctly, that the minds of these honest people will be shocked and repelled, by coming in direct contact with his immaculate self. But alas Amos! trusting to knavery and expediency, you have done without their assistance too long. As they find out they are fast leaving you, and to the honor of human nature be it said, that a majority of them are already committed in favor of Harrison and reform.

Gentlemen, this letter from Amos, is truly an original production. It has no parallel in the political history of our country, save in the letter which he himself once received from Duff Green, when he was brought over from his benefactor Henry Clay, to the service of Gen. Jackson. But Duff implied a better estimation of human nature, as it was addressed to but one man, leaving us to infer, that even he thought there were but few who could be induced to sell themselves for lucre. But Amos's letter assumes, that there are fourteen thousand such men as himself, who are ready to barter character and influence for pelf.

And gentlemen, shall we by our acts, confirm the degrading opinion, thus entertained of us, by those who conspire of their own want of honesty, and judging others by themselves, imagine that if people can be bought up like live stock, and that too with their own property?

No, we will tell them next November, notwithstanding the prophecy of the honorable gentleman to the contrary, that they have made a damning mistake in thus calculating upon the degeneracy of the American people. We will show them, that the blood of revolutionary sires, yet trickles in our veins! And notwithstanding their army of office-holders, bound to the executive car by the strongest ties of interest—Notwithstanding their subsidized press, and their repeated resorts to the most barefaced and unblushing bribery—Notwithstanding they have prostituted every power of the general government to the foul purpose of sustaining a tottering and corrupt administration—Notwithstanding all this, the bare mention of which is enough to sicken the heart of the patriot—we will show them, that there is yet virtue and energy enough in the people, to tear asunder this fabric of corruption, and expose its builders, to their merited and eternal infamy.

Gentlemen, the charge that Mr. Van Buren, has published such a circular, by expulsion from office, while in the faithful discharge of his official duties, for daring to express political sentiments differing from his own, is not denied by any, but attempts have been made to justify such conduct, by an appeal to the constitutional powers of the executive.

That to the president, necessarily belongs the power to remove faithless officers, who offend under his charge, in the executive departments, we are ready to admit. But we deny that there is even this power directly granted in the constitution. This power of removal, is a power similar to that which has been claimed by Congress to charter a National Bank; it is an implied power.

The constitution makes it the duty of the President, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and as this cannot be done, unless he can remove such officers, as fail to perform the duties required by law at their hands; the power to remove them grows out of the absolute necessity of the case, in carrying into operation, an express provision of the constitution.

And as the use of such a power, is allowed only on the ground that the public good, and the safety of the constitution may sometimes require it, the removal of an officer, who is faithful to the constitution, and punctilious in the discharge of the duties of his office, is an assumption of power, which can neither be palliated nor justified, by any thing contained in the letter, or the spirit of the constitution, but is a direct violation of a most sacred right, which that constitution was framed to secure.

And gentlemen, such an unwarrantable assumption of power, by the federal executive, is far more odious in my view, and I believe in the view of every patriot, than the old sedition law of John Adams. For under that law, a man was tried by a jury of his countrymen—of his neighbors; and the truth might be placed in defence by the accused. And unless he was actually guilty of the charges, he received an honorable acquittal.

But under the present tyrannical and arbitrary assumption of the President, no such privileges are allowed. Even freemen would die, who speak their sentiments boldly, without being aware that they are infringing upon the rights of any one. But he comes lurking up, whose greedy eyes are already fixed upon the office we may happen to hold, and in which we are getting an honest livelihood—these sentences are conveyed to the President at Washington, and if they should not exactly accord with his plan of a treasury bank, or of his standing army of 200,000 men in time of peace, without knowing that we are now intrusted—without being permitted to vindicate ourselves by an appeal to truth—the faithfulness with which we have discharged our duties, or even to that sacred charter of our rights, the constitution of our country—we are without cause and without a hearing, hurled from office, and a treacherous knave, a base, and

perhaps a reprobate, a man esteemed by none, and despised by his neighbors—a man without honesty, without character, and without capacity, is made to take charge of that office, the very threshold of which, under Jefferson's administration would have been polluted by his footsteps.

Gentlemen, we are in favor of cool and dispassionate discussion, but no patriot can repress the deep and burning indignation, which must arise in his bosom, at witnessing such broad strokes towards converting the freest, and most liberal government the world ever knew, into the vilest and blackest despotism which ever disgraced the earth.

And in such a view of the case, you will pardon us for denouncing it unnecessary to frame our language so as to avoid giving offence to his whiskered majesty.

For the executive office of the U. S. we entertain the most sacred and profound respect, and to preserve it pure and unassailed as it came from the hands of our sainted Washington, we would willingly make any sacrifice.

But we believe the present incumbent of that office, has descended from the high station which he should occupy; from the head of the nation, he has become the head of a faction. And as we find him battling against our rights, and sacrificing the interest of the many, for the benefit of the few, we meet him in the conflict, as we meet any other man, and he must put up with the same kind of handling—for we will defend our rights, though it be in the very teeth of the President. Yes, even if he were already backed by his standing army, of two hundred thousand men!

If necessary gentlemen, we can go back to Mr. Van Buren's earlier life, and identify him with the free negro advocates of the North, and with the enemies of the West, and of Missouri especially, whom he endeavored to strangle in her birth.

But, if he were to receive the full punishment which justice will award him, for half the political sins which he has committed during the last four years, he would, like Cain, be constrained to cry out, my punishment is more than I can bear! And so gentlemen, through considerations of mercy, we might leave him, by merely fixing upon him a mark, by which he may be distinguished, and serve as a warning to all future kindred sinners, who may, like him, have it in their power to betray the confidence of an honest, but too trusting people.

The honorable gentleman, has seen proper to assert, that in our efforts to put down the administration of Mr. Van Buren, we seek and all appeals to the reason and judgments of men, and by the aid of pictorial representations, &c., address ourselves only to the passions and prejudices of the populace.

Now, notwithstanding the wonders of this wonder working age, we must confess that this is a charge, which we never could have anticipated, from such a quarter. When I would ask, are the Whigs manifested a disposition to avoid investigation? When, have they ever refused to submit their principles, to the test of reason and of truth? Was it at Rochester, when in the presence of assembled thousands, an invitation was given to both parties, to occupy equal portions of the time in addressing the audience, that they were taken with a backing out? Can he refer us to a single free political discussion, which has taken place during the last twelve months, where Whig orators refused to take part in the debate? No, gentlemen, armed and fortified at all points with the pomposity of truth, they are ever ready to do battle for those sacred principles, which must forever triumph, as long as virtue and intelligence remain in the land.

This charge of avoiding investigation, is like that of non-combatantism, which is the absence of every real objection, which brings against Gen. Harrison. The complaint is, "that they cannot ascertain his sentiments, without going to the expense of buying Todd and Drake's book." Surely, this is presuming upon our ignorance! That this book, contains the opinions of the General, upon the various subjects which interest the Union we know; but can they not be found elsewhere? Has there been a single Whig newspaper, published in the United States, within the last three months, that has not contained one, or more letters, or a speech from General Harrison? Where do they expect to find his sentiments? Not in Van Buren newspapers surely! Their publication by them, they will know, would be a suicidal course. They prefer letting their real sentiments remain ignorant. And gentlemen, I have never yet seen, a whole letter from Gen. Harrison, published in a Van Buren paper. But if there should be a single sentence, or half sentence, in any one of them, which, by being detached from the context, can be made to express a different sentiment from the one intended, it is immediately found in every loco foco paper in the Union, accompanied with the General's name, as a whole letter!

We do not hesitate to say, for we have the proof to back our assertion, that the views of Gen. Harrison, are more fully known, upon the various subjects which are now engaging the attention of the people, than those of Mr. Van Buren. And also, that the charge of non-combatantism, is one, that never would have been made, had not the spotless purity of his character been such, that nothing else could be used against him.

The gentleman, would also help his sinking cause, if possible, by making you believe that the opponents of Mr. Van Buren, were the vindictive persecutors of Gen. Jackson. Now, I think he will find it too late in the day, thus to shield Mr. Van Buren behind the popularity of the old Hero. Gen. Jackson had his bitter and unrelenting enemies we know; but none ever went farther in their abuse of the war worn veteran, than did Col. Benton, Ritchie of the Legislature, Ames Kendall, and a number of others, who are now the pillars of the Van Buren party. On the other hand, we rank a number of the most prominent friends of the Hero of New Orleans, on the side of the Hero of Tippecanoe. There is Tallmadge, Rives, Bell and Wise, and a host of others, who are manfully resisting the progress of corruption; and by whose aid, with the gallant and incorruptible patriot at our head, we expect in a short time to restore the constitution to its original purity, and teach a lesson to tyrants, which will secure our rights, from their encroachments, for at least fifty years to come!

The Duet, says, that "by pictorial representations, addressed to the eye, and not the mind, we attempt to cast odium on Mr. Van Buren and his friends," and endeavors to turn it to account by saying, "that we treated Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Jackson in the same way."

Now, gentlemen, we well know, that every distinguished man, who lives in a free country, is subject to be caricatured. Washington Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and all our Presidents and great men have been caricatured! It is the infamy, that the same man, who caricatured Thomas Jefferson, are now caricaturing Mr. Van Buren! Surely we will have to stretch our credulity to believe this! For we know of but two men now living who made money by ridiculing Mr. Jefferson. One is Mr. Van Buren's Secretary of the navy, Mr. Paadling; the other is William Allen Bryant, one of our greatest

poets, who is now the editor of a Van Buren paper.

Speaking of "pictorial representations," gentlemen, reminds me of one, which I have in my possession, and which I will take the liberty of exhibiting to you. Here gentlemen, is the Hickory Club, [holding up a copy of that 8 by 10 sheet, with a big negro, conspicuously depicted on one page, holding a flag; a weak attempt to burlesque the Rochester Convention] purporting to be edited, by an association of Democratic Gentlemen.

Now, "let us nigger come." Here gentlemen, is a "pictorial representation" for you! I suppose they call this, appealing to the judgments of men! This is reasoning, is it not? Though picture making is my trade, I must confess, that this surpasses any thing I am capable of producing! Just look at this "colored gentleman," as the Globe would call him, as large as life, and twice as natural! Behold his gaping mouth, his scowl and banner! See there, his striped breeches, and those enormous ant killers at the ends of his legs! And with what an air of importance, does he walk upon the stage! He must certainly be a missionary from "the great crossing," sent out here, to convert our "log cabin boys" to Van Burenism!

Gentlemen, I am aware that I have consumed sufficient time; the claims of the rival candidates for the Presidency, are before you. We wait cheerfully for the verdict, which you will render next November, confidently believing that it will be such a one, as will be redound to the honour of the American people.

From the Log Cabin Adco. etc.

RENUNCIATIONS OF LOCO FOCOISM.

Every hour, we may say, adds to the number of the friends of Harrison. We have never known so many open renunciations of any party, as are now daily making of Van Burenism. We may mention a few which we find collected together.

Samuel N. Cantt, long prominently identified with the Loco Foco party in Michigan, and Secretary of the "General Democratic Committee," at Detroit, has publicly renounced the party through the Advertiser. The Advertiser also notices the public renunciation of Loco Focoism by five persons in Nevada, Ingham county, Michigan.

Charles G. Berry, a veteran Van Buren man and editor of the Washington (la.) Chronicle, has published a card announcing his secession from the party. The Hon. Charles Downing, Delegate in Congress from Florida, has announced through the Tallahassee Star, that he can no longer conscientiously support Van Buren's administration. He goes for Old Tim, as the only chance of closing the disgraceful Florida war. The Hon. William Kinney, formerly Lieut. Gov. of Illinois, has published an address stating his reasons for leaving Van Buren and supporting Harrison. Mr. Trion, one of the editors of the Tazewell (Ill.) Reporter, has renounced Van Buren and joined the Harrison flag. Rowland Blood, Thomas Platt and M. Cunningham have published in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette that they cannot longer support a candidate for the Presidency whose measures go to reduce the working man's wages. Col. Isaac Wayne, only son of Gen. Anthony Wayne, recently presided at a Harrison festival in Chester Co. Penn. He was a strenuous and influential supporter of Gen. Jackson, but goes for the gallant pupil of his brave old father, in preference to the anti-war candidate, Van Buren. Col. C. J. Jack, a supporter of Mr. Van Buren in 1835, has now taken the stump in Philadelphia as a Harrison Candidate for Congress.

Judge Hunter, who presided at the late Harrison Convention in Alabama, was at the head of the Van Buren Electoral Ticket in that State in 1835. Joseph Boughton, a young lawyer of fine talents, hitherto a supporter of Van Buren, made a rousing Harrison speech at the Log Cabin raising in Birmingham, N. Y., Samuel L. Boicourt, shoemaker and cobbler, Louisville, Ky. published a capital renunciation of Van Buren immediately after the Log Cabin raising in Louisville, which he says he attended, "as true a Van Burenite as ever sobbed a custom house check." John W. Dorsey, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Frederick, Md. has turned from the support of Van Buren to Gen. Harrison. Dorsey was a surgeon in the Navy under Decatur. Col. Thomas Johnson, another prominent and influential member of the V. B. party in Frederick county, has slipped the collar. C. Goodlight, of Hardy Co. Va. has bid good night to Loco Focoism. T. H. Marshall, of Beaver, Pa. says he "can stand the abuse of Harrison no longer," and renounces his allegiance to Van Buren. Matthew Clark, of Uniontown, Pa. says the same. Nicholas Weaver, of Gettysburg, says it is "never too late to repent," so he drops Van and goes for Tip. We might continue this list much further, but must stop for want of room. We mention these names together, because they are generally those of persons more extensively known throughout the country. But in almost every paper that reaches us we find columns of renunciations, and in the Cleveland Herald, from which we gather these, contains, in addition, the renunciations of nearly two hundred more! But we say to them come on! The string of the latch is always out, and there is room and comfort for you within the Log Cabin!

"Come out from among the foul party, And vote for old Tippecanoe!" So we of the Van Buren papers are complaining that the Whigs put themselves to great expense in conventions and gatherings of the people. It is such a vexation, but since it is so there is no help. This year is to decide whether a corrupt administration can be changed, or whether the office-holders have become too strong for the people. The preservation of our republican institutions in their purity is of more value than money. If we cannot loosen the grasp which millions of power have upon the government offices we are an abject and degraded people. If we can do it, the consummation will be a sufficient remuneration for the expense. [Vermont Mercury.]

Gov. Barbour, in a late speech in Virginia, referring to the alleged fact that out of 67 receivers of public money, 63 had proved to be rogues or defaulters, said it was impossible that their superiors and their chief, who so long overlooked these misdeeds could be altogether innocent; and this he illustrated by a story of a man in Oregan who had found three cow bells, one after another. A shrewd neighbor said to him, "when you found one I thought you a fairly fellow; when you found the second, I looked a little suspicious; but since you found the third, I doubt if you didn't steal every one." So said Gov. Barbour of those or a few only who filched the public money it might have been unavoidable; but since it comes to 63 out of 67, depend upon it, their masters have got some of the plunder.

See Mr. Patterson's advertisement.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION CASE.

It is customary to call this a free country, and to boast of our form of Government. If administered with purity, the form of Government leaves nothing for man to desire; and every member of the community would be allowed to sit in peace "under his own vine and fig tree," having imposed upon him only those salutary restraints, alike essential to individual and social happiness. But, unfortunately, extremes meet; and a country, whose constitutional laws allow the largest liberty, may be cursed with the rank and stultified despotism. But we have no room to moralize.

The early part of the session was characterized in the House, by oppression and violence and "confusion worse confounded." Five members were excluded from their seats—and a Sovereign State, one of the Old Thirteen, disfranchised. We will not enlarge on this subject. Our object now is to call the attention of our readers to the late vote on the Majority Report of the Committee of Elections. That case was committed to that Committee early in the session, and if our recollection be accurate, some expectations were entertained from the character of Mr. Campbell of South Carolina, who is Chairman. But the spell of Calhounism appears to have rested upon some South Carolina politicians; under the influence of which Mr. McDuffie has lately placed his name as a letter, calling Gen. Harrison "a weak, superannuated old man," and many other things equally untrue, and disrespectful to Mr. McDuffie. And now Mr. Campbell proposes and perpetrates an outrage in the House, which violates all moral sense, and would have disgraced the vilest despotism that ever blighted the hopes, or disfigured the history of man.

The Committee were evenly balanced, four against four, until two or three weeks ago, Mr. P. P. Thomas of Maryland, was added; which enabled the administration portion of the Committee to make a majority report. After the previous question had been demanded and seconded on printing the majority and minority reports, together with the journal of the Committee, Mr. Campbell moved to strike out the minority report from the motion to print, and this too under circumstances where the operation of the previous question cut off all debate. What will South Carolina chivalry say to that? The outrage did not stop here. As soon as the motion to print was adopted, it was moved that the report of the majority be now adopted. Thus, after ordering the reports and journal to be printed, and before they were printed,—before the House had any knowledge of the evidence on which the case rested,—members, in utter darkness and ignorance, were called upon to say whether the sitting members were or were not entitled to their seats. Mr. Waddy Thompson, a son worthy of South Carolina even in her days of chivalry, very pungerly remarked that "history or poetry informs us of but one judge whose habit it was to decide before he heard the evidence; he was the Judge of Hell." Pandemonium is an ugly place. Respect for our Country makes us unwilling to say that the Hall of the House of Representatives, during the session, has been the theatre of acts which would better become another tribunal. Judge Mixus was a saint when compared with some things that now live and move.

The motion to adopt the majority report was carried by the administration party; and thus the solemn force was acted, in which a grave constitutional question, involving the most sacred rights of individuals and States, was carried without the members being allowed to see or hear the evidence. We add no comment. We appeal to the ballot box and the People. It is time for the People to consider, as they select their Rulers, whether they sympathize in that enthusiastic exclamation of Patrick Henry, which put in motion the ball of the Revolution, "GIVE ME LIBERTY, OR GIVE ME DEATH!"

THE MEDAL TO HARRISON.

The following address of President Monroe, on delivering the Medal voted by Congress to General Harrison, through his fellow soldier, General Jessup, at once disproves the mean and false allegation of the federal locos that Congress refused to vote to the gallant hero this emblem of a nation's gratitude. The address of Gen. Jessup, who is now in the War Department, is a handsome tribute to the character and conduct of Gen. Harrison, conceived and delivered in a disinterested spirit of truth and justice, which contrasts delightfully with the recent poisoned effusion from the Hermitage:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

GEN. JESSUP—In compliance with a resolution of Congress, I present to you, for Gen. HARRISON, this medal, in testimony of the high sense entertained for his gallantry and good conduct in the battle of the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the 26th of October, 1813. The disposition of his troops was judicious, and his success, by the defeat of the British army and Indians acting with it, and the capture of its baggage and artillery, complete. The consequences which attended this victory were of the highest importance. It not only put us in possession of a considerable portion of Upper Canada, but relieved the whole of that portion from the incursions and ravages of a savage enemy. The patriotism which was displayed by the gallant troops who fought under his command.

JAMES MONROE.

ANSWER OF GEN. JESSUP FOR GEN. HARRISON.

MR. PRESIDENT—As an officer of the army commanded by Gen. Harrison, I afford me the sincerest pleasure, to receive for him this testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress, of his services in the campaign of 1813. I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to deliver it to him; and shall not fail to inform him of the very flattering manner in which it has been presented.

If, sir, actions be estimated by their consequences, and surely there is no other correct standard by which to estimate them, then will the noblest HARRISON fill one of the fairest pages of history. With an army composed of recruits, militia and volunteers, without a single veteran soldier, he not only captured and dispersed the British and Indian force opposed to him, but in possession of the fairest portion of one of the enemy's provinces, and gave peace to a bleeding frontier, more than a thousand miles in extent, but restored to the Union an important and valuable territory, which had been lost in the preceding campaign.

To you, sir, who occupied so elevated a station, and who performed so distinguished a part during the whole war, it is hardly necessary to say how important were these services at that period; how decisive in their results.

This token of national gratitude would, under any circumstances, be considered by Gen. Harrison as a rich reward; but, situated as he has been, it derives additional value from the fact that it is a practical illustration of the excellence of our institutions. It proves that under our happy form of government, though delayed in our triumph for a season, truth must ultimately prevail, and that the representatives of a free people, when correctly informed are always just.

THOMAS S. JESSUP.

"I will beat you," said a loco foco candidate for the Legislature in Arkansas the other day to his Whig competitor—"I will beat you to hell, Sir." "No doubt of it said the Whig—"I'm not going that way."

THE TIMES.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, AUGUST 8, 1840.



ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—
Proposed by General Jackson—Disavowed by Van Buren—The People will establish it by the election of General Harrison.

—THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET—
FOR PRESIDENT,
William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
John Tyler, of Va.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

PHILIP COLE, of Washington.
JOSEPH C. BROWN, of St. Louis.
SAMUEL C. OWENS, of Jackson.
STEPHEN CLEAVER, of Rails.

THE ELECTION—HOWARD COUNTY.

Clerk. Reynolds. Berv. Marmaduke.
739 892 781 887

CONGRESS.

Samuel. Sibley. Edwards. Miller.
780 781 891 880

STATE SENATE.

Cooper. Rawlins.
755 871

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Birch. 748 Peeler. 886
Kring. 748 Bouldin. 876
Anderson. 748 Jackson. 850
Jackson. 741 Rodman. 817

Sheriff—Lewis Crigler.

Clerk—Nathaniel Ford.

Constable—Richmond township—Bennett C. Brown.

Assessor—Strother Brannin.

Coroner—Capt John Anderson Moon.

Above is the result of the election in Howard. By comparing the majorities of the present with those of the last election, it will be seen that the Whigs have gained about fifty per cent—withstanding the most powerful, shameless and unprecedented exertions and influences of the officers of the Bank, the Land office, and others, as heretofore alluded to. Up to the very last moment of the election these exertions were openly kept up! The Cashier of the Bank quit his desk and went to the remote township of Boone's Lick, and personally and actively intermeddled with whiskeys and other equally convincing arguments—as though his very bread depended on the issue. So much for this shop, which is called the people's Bank! The Register of the Land office, the Reverend Hampton L. Boone, left his store and his office to his clerks, after it had been arranged by the Deputy Marshall that Stapleton should decline the post of clerk of the election in this place, because of the advantage there would be in having Boone to look in the face of every doubtful voter. Spirits of Jefferson and Jackson—these men pretend to speak in our name!

We have not room for other details—for the open bribery—for the promise of executive pardon held out to men indicted for high and degrading crimes, if they would vote the whole democratic ticket, contrary to their previously declared intentions, and for the grossly illegal voting (particularly at Franklin.) Some of these are already flying from feared indictments and others will have to fly, unless they too, have been promised the clemency of a party executive.

A hundred red or majority, which correspondingly reduces the loco foco majority in this county—the majority majority now left to them, asked out, as it is, by men of the character we have alluded to, will not be in the way two years hence, if it even should be in November. The Penitentiary will have some—Texas will be the refuge of others—and the speedy and unheeded graves of subversive, poisonous plots will contain the balance of what was once the material of a majority in Howard—disgracing our own and giving tone to surrounding counties. Another such a victory is what the Whigs desire and the leaders of the locos cannot avert.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Clerk. Reynolds. Berv. Marmaduke.
Howard. 739 892 781 887
Carroll. 142 204 121 222
Randolph. 542 490 529 455
Cooper. 755 713 781 709
Monroe. 701 617 735 613
Lafayette. 454 496 420
Marion. 805 541

Adrain, 12 majority.

Charlton. 150 majority.

Carroll. 62 do.

Riv. 65 do.

Callaway. 213 majority.

Boon. 515 do.

St. Charles. 125 do.

St. Louis. 500 do. (first day.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Shelby—a Whig, by eleven votes. Gain.

Monroe—two Whigs, by 150 votes. Same—as last year but by increased majority.

Montgomery—a Whig, by 80 votes. do.

Callaway—three Whigs, by 150 votes. do.

Cooper—a Senator and three representatives—all Whigs—a gain of a Senator and two representatives.

Charlton—a Loco Foco, by a reduced majority.

Carroll—a Loco do.

Riv—a Loco do.

Adrain—a Whig. Gain.

Warren—a Whig.

St. Charles—two Whigs.

Lincoln—two Locos. In the Lincoln District—a Whig Senator.

St. Louis—seven Whigs.

Reels—2 Whigs.

London—a Whig.

Marion—3 Whigs—Whig Senator gained.

Boon—five Whigs.

Saline—Whig—gain.

Lafayette—two Whigs—gain.

We do not place implicit reliance upon the reports we have received from Warren, Adrain and Shelby. They are all, however, reported as above given.

We have no official returns from Boone, but understand Clark's majority is little rising 500.

In Callaway Clark's majority is 215.

In Cole, we learn Clark has received 320 votes as far as heard from. At the last election the Whig vote in the whole county was 245—gain 115.

THE WHIG SPIRIT IN HOWARD.

We congratulate ourselves that Providence has cast our destiny amongst such men as the Whigs of Howard. As we have learned their story, they have been battling for years—first against a majority of more than four hundred, which they had continued to wear away to two hundred and a fraction at the election two years ago & which now rises but a fraction over a hundred—if, indeed, there be an actual majority of legal votes at all. Before we were a citizen of the State—many yet amongst earlier friends, in the more sunny south—we read the motto of our predecessor in the chair from which we write, but it remained for the present canvass to disclose and prove the identity of feeling and of purpose between that Editor and his patrons, in the noble resolve to "Keep the flag flying—DIE, but never surrender."

Such is now the feeling of every Whig in Howard—save perchance, the two who were workmen on the Bank, who flew the track on Tuesday, and the more noted, because somewhat older case of the attorney of the Bank, who took the same chute.

Toward the middle of the afternoon, on Tuesday—when the result was sufficiently ascertained to demonstrate that we had cut down the loco foco majority of last year to about half its previous dimensions, "an immense multitude which no man could number" assembled in the simple court which fronts the residence of Col. Benton, and were addressed in the most animated, impressive and eloquent manner, by Gen. Clark (who had reached home from his canvass for Governor), and subsequently by A. Leonard, Esq., Col. Jo. Davis, and, in conclusion, (being called for) by Col. Birch, himself.

The same spirit actuated both speakers and listeners—and the pledges of the former were deeply and impressively responded by the latter—that they would LEAVE NO HONORABLE EFFORT UNSAYED—by tongue or pen or press—from that day forward, until the sun went down on the last day of the Presidential election—to give the vote of Missouri, too, to the gallant old Republican who sacrificed HIMSELF for HER. We therefore invite Mr. Benton to take the field in Boone's Lick—but to do it honorably and openly this time—in public streets, which can be answered and exposed on the spot—not by letters, as he did on his former tour, which were published in the party papers, from which all reply was purposely excluded. His friends have promised that he would come—and we will not permit ourselves to doubt but that he will come—and give the people an opportunity of passing upon his greatness, and the wisdom and consistency of his whole public conduct—not upon his own *ex parte* speeches and letters, but with references to the records, and amplifications on both sides.

But we are detaining our readers from the finale of the contest on Tuesday. At the conclusion of the remarks of Col. Davis, (who made his first appearance as a political speaker on that occasion,) he submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted with an earnestness, an acclamation and an unanimity, which told that the Whigs of Howard "never surrender."